BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The State Convention.

We publish proceedings of this body so far as received.

We learn that, at the commencement of the session, it was apparent that the delegates met with a firm and honest determinance to do their duties promptly and expeditiously, with great earnestness and unanimity, and we firmly believe that the people of the State will not be disappointed in the action of the Convention, but that the good character and credit of the State will be sustained.

As we anticipated, it appears from the published list of delegates, that a majority of the Convention is composed of the ablest men of the State,—at any rate, there are a considerable number of the most talented and influential men present, who will exercise a wholesome influence upon the whole body. A better selection for President than Hon. E. G. Reade, could not have been made. In short, if this Convention cannot pass such ordinances and regulations as will be acceptable, and secure restoration to civil law under the Constitution and in the Union, we give up in despair, and make our calculations to "remain out in the cold."

The Congressional Election.

Much as it may be regretted, it appears, from a very interesting letter from Hon. Mr. Botts, of Virginia, relative to Southern members elected to Congress being permitted to take their seats, which we publish, that very few Southern politicians will be admitted, as a test oath is required which not many can conscientiously subscribe to. In several districts in Virginia, candidates have already withdrawn from the canvass on that account.

It must be remembered that the President is powerless against Congress, which no doubt will pass and who is not entitled to a seat,—And as it is admitted that the next Congress will be more radical than its predecessor, the political character of the men elected from the South should be as unobjectionable as possible.

The New York *World*, a paper, no doubt, well posted upon this subject, says:

"This is not the subject for ingenious reasoning and hair-splitting distinctions. The South must face the *facts*. If there be anything certain, it is that members who have been identified with the rebellion will be rejected. The new oath which until repealed has the force of law, requires all members of each house to swear that they have never rendered voluntary aid to the enemies of the United States. At some future day, when confidence is more fully re-established, this law may be repealed, but certainly not at the present and probably not, until the Southern States are all filled.

"The South must not be foolishly blind to the insurmountable nature of this barrier. Even if the clerk of the House of Representatives should read the names of the members claiming seats from the South, they could not act until sworn in; and the oath is such that no active participant in the rebellion can take it. This test so narrows the field of selection that in some few Southern Districts competent men cannot be found. But it would be better to take a man ignorant of politics, who had been conscripted, against his will, into the Southern army, than the ablest man in the South if he has been prominent in the rebellion. There will be such a deafening hallaballoo raised by the radicals over men who are not sound, such a raking up and parading of antecedents, such charges of a readiness to comit perjury, that even a few black sheep in the Southern delegations would greatly prejudice the policy of the President. The South ought to take warning by the avowed opposition to the President, which is at the present so rapidly developing among the Northern Radicals.—The contest in Congress is likely to be fierce and passionate, and we trust the South will so act as to aid their friends, not their enemies.

President Johnson has also been approached in regard to this matter, and he has expressed his earnest wish that loyal and true men, to whom no objection can be made, should be elected to Congress, as he had no means of knowing whether it [illegible] in the range of probability that the test oath will be repealed or modified, so as to admit members from the Southern States.

ALABAMA.—In the Alabama State Convention an ordinance declaring the act of secession null and void, was unanimously adopted on the 27th. The ordinance for the abolition of slavery was adopted, with only three dissenting votes. All ordinances, resolutions, &c., passed during the rebellion, which conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, have been declared null and void. All State elections are to be left to the people on the 1st Monday of November. An ordinance was passed that the white population alone shall constitute the basis of representation.

☞ Next week interesting proceedings in State Conventions, up to Friday. We will keep our readers posted.

☞ Our space this week is mainly occupied with lengthy articles, to the exclusion of our usual variety.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—T. W. Leinbach, Jewelry Store. Wil. Flynt, land sale. List of Letters. Field and Fireside.

North Carolina State Convention.

The Convention assembled at 12, o'clock in the Common's Hall, on Monday, and was called to order by Mr. Thompson, of Berth, who had been appointed temporary Chairman by an informal meeting previously held.

A committee on credentials was appointed, and upwards of an hundred delegates appearing, were qualified.

Hon. E. G. Read was elected President by acclamation. Mr. Jas. H. Moore, of Halifax, was elected Principal, and Mr. C. Badger, of Wake Assistant Clerk, by a unanimous vote.

Mr. R. H. Kingsbury, of Forsythe, was elected Principal and Mr. John H. Hill, of Rockingham, Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. T. H. Hill, of Wake was elected Enrolling Clerk, and Messrs. Cannon & Holden, Printers to the Convention.

The Committee to wait upon the Governor and to prepare rules of order for the government of the Convention were appointed.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow 12 o'clock.—*Standard*.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Reade said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—As the representatives of the people of North Carolina we are assembled at a time of great perplexity to reorganize the government, which has been disturbed by a protracted and disastrous war.

It is gratifying to know that a virtuous and intelligent people have chosen a body of men distinguished for abilities, of much experience, and of exalted patriotism—fully equal to the grave matters which are entrusted to them.

As the interests of our constituents are the same, it is to be hoped that there will be little conflict of opinions among us, and that frank speech and courteous manners will distinguish our intercourse; so that he who has been called to preside over our deliberations will find but little inconvenience from his lack of experience, and will be enabled to use the position with which he has been honored, as he earnestly desires to do, for its legitimate objects only.

Fellow citizens, *we are going home*. Let painful reflections upon our late separation, and pleasant memories of our early union, quicken our footsteps towards the old mansion, that we may grasp hard again the hand of friendship which stands at the door, and sheltered by the old homestead, which was built upon a rock and has weathered the storm, enjoy together the long bright future which awaits us.

With the guidance of Infinite Wisdom, and the care of a merciful Providence, which I earnestly invoke for the Convention, and for each individual member, I invite you to the calm consideration and wise solution of the important questions which are to result in the peace, prosperity and happiness of ourselves and of posterity, and of the strength and grandeur of our nation.

SECOND DAY.

OCTOBER 3, 1865.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by the President, and the day's proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. C. F. Deems D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The minutes of yesterday were read, corrected and approved.

The following delegates, who were absent yesterday, appeared in their seats, presented their credentials and were qualified viz:

Hon. George Howard, Edgecombe and Wilson; Rufus L. Patterson, Caldwell; W. S. Hanrahan, Pitt; Jno. A. McDonald, Chatham; R S Ward, Rockingham; R. Swan, Cleaveland; T. L Kennedy, Wayne, G. W. Dickey, Cherokee and Thos. J Jarvis, Currituck.

Mr. McRae from the committee on rules, reported twenty-nine rules for the government of the Convention, which were adopted, and on motion 100 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the Convention.

Mr. Clark of Cravan, introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be empowered to admit reporters, not exceeding five in number, and to assign them at his discretion suitable places in the hall.

The resolution under the rules of the Convention lies over until to-morrow.

Mr. Settle gave notice that he would, when it came up for consideration, moved to amend, so as to leave the number to the discretion of the President.

Mr. Winston called up his resolution, introduced yesterday, but which at his own instance, was laid over until to day. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed whose duty it shall be to report the subject matters proper for the action of the Convention, and the number of committees necessary for the proper disposition of the same.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. Winston desired that the Chair would depart from the usual parliamentary custom and appoint some other member Chairman of the committee, as he was under the impression, when he introduced the resolution, that the committee would have the power to elect its Chairman. He regarded it the most important committee to be raised.

The President appointed the following members to compose the committee, viz:

B. F. Moore, Wake; P. H. Winston, Franklin; Wm. Eaton, jr., Caswell; S. F. Phillips, Orange; M. E. Manly; Craven; W. P Bynum, Lincoln; W. A. Wrigh, New Hanover; O. H. Dockery, Richmond; and D D. Fergus, Camden.

At 12 o'clock, M., the hour as reported by the committee to wait on the Governor, at which his Excellency would send in his message to the Convention. The message was received through his private secretary, Mr. Hines.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
RALEIGH, October 3d, 1865.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

I do not deem it my duty, under the circumstances, to address you a formal and elaborate message in relation to public affairs. Your duties are too plain to require suggestions from me, and I entertain no doubt those duties will be promptly and faithfully performed.

North Carolina attempted, in May, 1861, to separate herself from the Federal Union. This attempt involved her, with other slaveholding States, in a protracted and disastrous war, the result of which was a vast expenditure of blood and treasure on her part, and the practical abolition of domestic slavery. She entered the rebellion a slaveholding State, and she emerged from it a non-slaveholding State. In other respects so far as her existence as a State and her rights as a State are concerned, she has undegone no change. The President of the United States wisely determined that her existence as a State should not be extinguished but that under the clause of the Federal constitution which "guarantees to every State in *the Union* a republican form of government," her people in the Convention assembled, might so alter and amend their Constitution, and adopt such measures as would restore the State to her Constitutional relations to the Federal government, and thus secure once more to the people thereof the inestimable benefits and blessings of the Union.

Allow me to congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the favorable circumstances which surround you, while engaged in this great work of restoring the State to her former and natural position. It is my firm belief that the policy of the President in this respect, which is as broad, as liberal, and as just, as the Constitution itself, will be approved by the great body of the people of the United States; and that period is not distant, if we are true to ourselves and properly regardful of the reasonable expectations of our friends in other States, when our Senators and Representatives will resume their seats in Congress and when our State will enjoy, in common with the other States, the protection of just laws under the Constitution of our fathers. In the touching language of your most worthy presiding officer, "We are going home. Let painful reflections upon our late separation, and pleasant memories of our early union, quicken our footsteps towards the old mansion, that we may grasp hard again the hand of Friendship which stands at the door; and sheltered by the old homestead, which was built upon a rock and has weathered the storm, enjoy together the long bright future which awaits us."

I take it for granted gentlemen, that you will insert in the Constitution a provision forever abolishing slavery or involuntary servitude in North Carolina; and that you will submit the Constitution, when altered and amended, to the people of the State at the ballot box for ratification or rejection. I do not doubt that the Constitution, thus altered and amended, will be ratified by an immense majority of the people.

I send herewith the Report of Jonathan Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer, setting forth the State debt; the condition of the Sinking Fund, and also a general view of the State finances both at home and abroad. Also, Reports from the Banks and Railroad Companies, showing their condition; and Reports from the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum and the Principal of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, containing statements of the condition of these institutions. I also send herewith a Report from the Public Treasurer in relation to the State property; to which with the other Reports referred to, I invite your careful attention.

It will afford me pleasure, gentlemen, to furnish you with any information in my possession which you may desire; and I beg you to be assured that I will be ready at all times to co-operate with you in such measures as may be deemed essential to promote harmony among our people, and to restore the State, at the earliest practical period to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government.

I have the honor to be, with much respect,
Your obedient servant.
W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor

The report of Treasurer Worth was then read.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, 600 copies of the message and accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Convention.

Mr. Logan, of Rutherford, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, this Convention shall hold daily sessions (Sundays excepted) meeting at 10 A. M. and adjourning, at least, 3 P. M. The resolution lies over under the rules until to-morrow,

Mr. King, of Lenoir, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be authorized to procure a national flag to be raised over the Capitol during the deliberations of the Convention.

By Mr. Conigland, of Halifax:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate to this Convention, information as to the specie value at the time when issued, of the bonds and treasury notes, issued by the State, in aid of the rebellion against the government of the United States.

Both of these resolutions lie over until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Settle, the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock, to-morrow.

FROST.—On Wednesday and Thursday mornings we had slight frosts, and on Friday morning a little severer. Weather still dry.

WILMINGTON PAPERS.—The *Herald* has been enlarged and improved in appearance. Messrs Fulton and Price have resumed the publication of the Journal.

NEWS ITEMS.

The time of holding the North Carolina Conference has been changed from the 29th of November to the 6th of December.

The time of holding the United States' Court at Richmond has been changed from the 12th of October to the 18th of November.

RECAPTURED.—Alfred Lock (colored,) who was convicted of committing a rape on the person of a white lady in Rowan county, and sentenced to be hanged, and who made his escape from the Salisbury Jail sometime in July last, was recaptured on last Saturday by J. D. Johnson, Esq., and carried to Salisbury to await the penalty of his crime.

A SPECK OF WAR.—A despatch from Lexington, Kentucky, dated the 25th, is significant. It says:

A little speck of war has appeared in Morgan county. A man named Williams, with about fifty followers, has arrested the United States Collector of Internal Revenue, and compelled him to desist from his business. He has also arrested every man who has brought suit against any rebel, and compelled them to withdraw them. A company of United States forces attempted, without success, to drive this gang from the county. More troops have gone to the scene of action.

INCREASE OF RAILROAD FARE.—The fare on the railroad between Raleigh and Charlotte has been increased from $8 75 to $10 50.

Samuel H. Wiley has been appointed collector of internal revenue in the third district of North Carolina.

The Freedmen's Convention.

The Freedmen's Convention which met in Raleigh on Friday, September 29th, issued the following address to the State Convention, on Monday, and adjourned on Tuesday. The proceedings of the Convention in detail are not interesting, the address embodying the whole.

ADDRESS.

To the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina and Legislature to assemble thereafter:

Assembled as delegates from different portions of the State of North Carolina, and representing a large body of the colored population, therefore we most respectfully and humbly beg leave to represent to you, and through you to the people of the State, something of our situation and our wants as a people.

Earnestly disclaiming all wish to forestall your action or to dictate in the solemn and important duties which have been entrusted to you, at this most critical period, and confiding in your justice wisdom and patriotism, to guard the interests of the classes, and more particularly of that class which, being more helpless will most need your just and kind consideration; they but exercise the right guaranteed to the humblest citizen in this, their position.

It is with reverent and grateful acknowledgment of the Divine power and interposition, that we accept the precious boon of freedom, resulting as it has from a long and sanguinary struggle between two great powers, and finally decreed by the national will, we look forward with confidence to see the decree ratified by the whole people of the State.

Though it was impossible for us to remain indifferent spectators of such a struggle, you will do us the justice to admit that we have remained throughout obedient and passive, acting such part only as has been assigned us, calmly awaiting upon Providence. Our brethren have fought on the side of the Union, while we have been obliged to serve in the camp, to build fortifications and raise subsistence for the Confederate army.—Do you blame us that we have, meantime, prayed for the freedom of our race?

Just emerging from the bondage, under which our race has groaned for two hundred and fifty years, and suffering from its consequent degradation, we are fully conscious that we possess no power to control legislation in our behalf, and that we must depend wholly upon moral appeal to the hearts and consciences of the people of our State.

Born upon the same soil, and brought up in an intimacy of relationship unknown to any other state of society, we have formed attachments for the white race which must be enduring as life, and we can conceive of no reason that our God-bestowed freedom should now sever the kindly ties which have so long united us.

Filled with gratitude to God for His great blessings, we would bury in oblivion the wrongs of the past, and wish to become more united, as well as more useful and honorable in our sphere of life.

We are fully conscious that we cannot long expect the presence of Government agents, or of the troops, to secure us against evil treatment, from unreasonable prejudice, and unjust men, yet we have no desire to look abroad for protection and sympathy. We know we must find both at home and among the people of our own State, and merit them by our industry, sobriety and respectful demeanor, or suffer long and grievous evils. We acknowledge with gratitude that there are those among former slave masters, who have promptly acceded our freedom, and have manifested a just and humane disposition towards their former slaves. We think no such persons, or very few at least, have lost their working hands by desertion. At the same time it must be known to you that many planters have either kept the freedman in doubt; have wholly denied his freedom, or have grudgingly conceded it, and while doing so have expelled his family from the plantations which they may have cleared and enriched by their toil throughout long and weary years. Some have withheld a just compensation, or have awarded such pay as would not support the laborer and his family. Others have driven their hands away without any pay as all, or even a share of the crops they have raised. Women with families of children, whose husbands have been sold, have died, or have wrongfully deserted them, have, in some cases, been driven away from the homes where, under slavery, they have spent a lifetime of hard service. Is it just or christian thus to thrust them out upon the cold world helpless families to perish? These grosser forms of evil we believe will correct themselves under wise and humane legislation, but we do most respectfully urge that some suitable measures may be adopted to prevent unscrupulous and avaricious employers from the practice of these and other similar acts of injustice towards our people.

Our first and engrossing concern in our new relation is, how we may provide shelter and an honorable subsistence for ourselves and families. You will say work; but without your just and considerate aid, how shall we secure adequate compensation for our labor? If the friendly relations which we so much desire shall prevail, must it not be mutual co-operation? As our longer degradation cannot add to your comfort, make us more obedient as servants, or more useful as citizens, will you not aid us by wise and just legislation to elevate ourselves?

We desire education for our children, that they may be made useful in all the relations of life.—We most earnestly desire to have the disabilities under which we formerly labored removed, and so have all the oppressive laws which make unjust discriminations on account of race wiped from the statutes of the State. We invoke your protection for the sanctity of our family relations.—Is this asking too much? We most earnestly and respectfully pray that some provision may be made for the care of the great number of orphan children and the helpless and infirm, who, by the new order of affairs, will be thrown upon the world without protection. Also that you will favor, by some timely and wise measures, the reunion of families which have long been broken up by war or the operations of slavery.

Though associated with many memories of suffering as well as of enjoyment, we have always loved our homes, and dreaded as the worst of evils, a forcible separation from them. Now that freedom and a new career are before us, we love this land and the people more than ever before. Here we have toiled and suffered; our parents, wives and children are buried here; and in this land we will remain unless forcibly driven away.

Finally, praying for such encouragement to our industry as the proper regulation of the hours of labor and the providing of the means of protection against rapacious and cruel employers, and for the collection of just claims, we commit our cause into your hands, invoking heaven's choicest blessings upon your deliberations and upon the State.

J. H. HARRIS, Chairman.
JOHN R. GOOD,
GEO. A. RUE,
ISHAM SWETT,
J. RANDOLPH, Jr., Committee.

The *Progress* gives the last day's proceedings as follows:

Considerable time was consumed in debating a resolution relative to colored teachers and preachers. It was finally laid on the table. Gen Ruger, the commandant of the post, was waited upon by a committee to ask for certificates which will secure those members of the Convention, who fear it, protection from violence on their return. A State Equal Rights League was formed by the adoption of a Constitution and election of officers. The Constitution appoints the time for the yearly meeting of the League on the first Tuesday of October. The Convention adjourned sine die.

Freedmen in North Carolina.

The Bureau in Washington has received an official report from Dr. M. K. Hogan, Surgeon in Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina. He had personally visited and inspected the camps, barracks, hospitals, &c., at Beaufort, Newbern, and Roanoke Island.

There are two settlements near Newbern. "Trent Settlement" contains about 5,000 freedmen; is pretty well located across the Trent river from Newbern; is built as a town, with streets, &c. There are only about 1,000 receiving government rations here.

Johnsonville, the other settlement, is located near Newbern, and contains about 2,500 inhabitants, and 1,000 receiving rations.

On Roanoke Island there are about 3,500; 2,200 of whom receive rations, 1,500 of those receiving rations being under fourteen years of age.

Near Beaufort there are two small settlements, named respectively Near Town and Hatmacks, containing from three to five hundred persons.

Surgeon Hogan says that, as a general thing, the people live in good comfortable log houses, but a large portion of those residing near Newbern and on Roanoke Island are suffering from the various forms of intermittant and remittant fevers. The only medical attendance the people in the several localities have ever received has been that casually, but entirely inadequate, supplied by medical officers stationed near by. Four medical officers to attend to these people have been telegraphed for, and will be forwarded by the Bureau.

Battles with the Indians.

FORT LARAMIE, Sept. 26.—Information has been received to day from Gen. Conner's column, under Col. Cole, to the 21st instant. It had been encamped near Fort Conner since the 20th. He lost 600 horses and 200 mules, which were frozen to death in one night.

On the 1st September he was attacked by a war party of Sioux, Cherokees and Arapahoes on Powder river, but they were repulsed with heavy loss; ours being only four killed and two wounded. On the 3d the Indians appeared in force, and were driven ten miles. Next day the engagement was renewed, and lasted until noon, when the Indians were again defeated with great slaughter, their loss being from two hundred to six hundred killed and wounded.

The Indians then fled in every direction. Our troops were unable to pursue them, on account of the poor condition of our stock. Our loss was one killed, and ten officers and two men wounded. The Indians lost a large number of horses.

The Indians again attacked our troops on the 8th, but after a short and spirited engagement, were routed and beautifully cleaned out. Their force was estimated at 3,000. They lost many of their principal chiefs. Our total reported loss in the three engagements is 7 killed, and 10 officers and 2 men wounded.

Another battle was expected on Powder river, but the Indians suddenly disappeared. Col. Cole will camp at Fort Conner until information is received from General Conner.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

WORCESTER, Sept. 28.—The Democratic State Convention in session here is composed of delegates from 247 towns, represented by 1,096 delegates.—Nominations were made as follows: For Governor, Gen. D. N. Couch, of Taunton; Lieutenant Governor, Thomas F. Plunket, of Pittsfield; Secretary of State, S. O. Lamb, of Greenfield; Treasurer, T. C. Amery, Jr., of Boston; Auditor, A. F. Deveraux, of Salem; Attorney General, H. G. Parker of Cambridge.

The following is an abstract of the resolutions adopted: The first affirms the creed of the Democratic party to be the Union and the Constitution, and its objects the liberties of the people in the Union; a free press and free speech; the second returns thanks to the soldiers and sailors; the third requires a speedy subordination everywhere of the military to the civil power, and the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury, and other democratic rights; the fourth recognizes the obligation to pay the national debt, but does not believe in putting the whole burthen of taxation upon the shoulders of the producing classes; the fifth requires the speedy restoration of State power everywhere, so that a standing army may be dispensed with at once; the sixth fully endorses the policy of President Johnson, and promises him support; the seventh returns thanks to the veterans of the war, and favors such legislation by the national and State governments as shall secure equality of compensation to the earlier as well as to the later soldiers of the war; the eighth refers to the labor question.

GRATIFYING.—We have heard various complaints from different portions of the State, in objection to a supposed regulation, to the effect that ladies were required to take the oath before they were permitted to marry. Such was at one time the military order, but we are happy to say that civil law is so far restored, that this hard and inconvenient regulation has been abolished; and now, any and every lady in North Carolina is free to marry when and whom she pleases, without taking the oath of allegiance, except to her spouse, which we hope will be duly administered.

Raleigh Standard.

A deaf mute woman, by the name of Walker, was run against by the train while turning a curve near Jamestown Station, precipitating her down the embankment, injuring her so that she is not expected to survive.

From the Press.

MR. EDITOR:—In view of the fact that slavery is abolished, it becomes necessary that the attention of some one should be specially directed to the welfare of the freed population. Existing as they do in our midst, it becomes no less our duty than our interest to foster and protect them. The downfall of the institution was so sudden, that it is very apparent that the Federal Government had paid but little attention to the matter. As the military is now rapidly yielding to the civil rule, the latter should speedily adopt some measure for the promotion of the interests of the freed blacks. Roaming, as they are now, over the country, & congregating in bodies, it is plain that their condition, instead of improving, becomes worse. Cannot our Convention do something in this matter? A whole race of blacks turned loose amongst our population, with no forethought nor forecast about their future welfare, presents a spectacle not very pleasant to contemplate, and calls loudly for some immediate action to arrest the evil results to be apprehended. Their former owners, in many instances, in losing the slaves have lost to such an extent, that their present circumscribed means will not permit them th give much, if any assistance to the freedmen.—Whole families of these unfortunate blacks, are living in our neighborhood, who have made little if any preparation for the rigor of the coming winter; and as destitution is not generally admitted to be productive of good morals, it is to be feared that with the advancing cold weather, vices of many kinds may gradually destroy the remnant of their morality. It is therefore clearly to the interest of the white population that some Bureau be established amongst us, having supervision of the whole black population in this section. It was understood sometime since, that such a bureau would be established amongst us, and everybody was pleased with the idea. The freedmen are entitled to it and the whites are anxious to see it established.

FORSYTH.

Signing of the Treaty of Peace—List of the Tribes Represented—The Conditions of the Treaty.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Sept. 14.—The following tribes to-day signed a treaty of permanent peace with the United States, as represented by loyal delegates, viz:—Osages, Seminoles, Creeks, Chickasaws, Cowskins, Senecas, Shawnees, Choctaws and Quapaws. The treaty concludes as follows:

"——, the undersigned, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and covenant and agree that hereafter they will in all things recognise the President of the United States of America, as exercising executive jurisdiction over them, and will not enter into any allegiance or conventional agreement with any State, nation, power or sovereign whatsoever, and that any treaty or allegiance for the cession of land, or any act heretofore done by them or any of their people, by which they renounced their allegiance to the United States, is hereby revoked, canceled and repudiated."

In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, made by the members of the respective nations and tribes of Indians present, the United States through its commissioners, promise that it will re-establish peace and friendship with all the nations and tribes of Indians within the limits of the so-called Indian country, that it will afford ample protection for the security of the persons and property of the respective nations or tribes, and declares its willingness to enter into treaties to arrange and settle all questions relating to and growing out of former treaties with such nations as are affected by any treaty made by said nation with the so-called Confederate States, as this Council now convened for that purpose, or at such time in future as may be appointed.

Fenianism.—Spirit of the English Press.

The Fenian movement continued to cause some apprehensions.

The London *Daily News*, in an editorial on the subject says:—"The Fenian movement is confined chiefly to laborers, idlers and wanderers of low degree. The intelligence of the country, and above all the Catholic clergy, are on the side of order.—It will soon appear what the government intends to do. It is clear there is no time to be lost. There will be no question on either side of the Irish channel of putting down this movement. As a work of mercy it must be done. There must be prompt careful and complete prevention and repression of the rebellion, whether weak or formidable. It would be a great mercy to Ireland if every Fenian leader were at once put on trial."

The London *Times* says that, in the absence of precise information concerning Fenianism, it is impossible to determine what significance is to be attributed to reported movements of members of the order; but the amount of repression will be very slight, as the feeling of dissatisfaction is entirely confined to the lowest class of the Irish people.

The People's Press.

Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS ON THE CONGRESSIONAL OATH AND WHO SHOULD RUN FOR CONGRESS.

To the exclusion of other matter, we lay before our readers this morning the following correspondence. We believe that the letter of Mr. Botts will be read with interest at this juncture, whether it shall carry conviction or not.

—OOIA—

CHARLOTTESVILLE, September 5, 1865.

Hon. John M. Botts:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, voters of the county of Albemarle, sincerely desirous of being represented in the next Congress of the United States, naturally feel much anxiety as to the probable effect upon their chances of representation of the Congressional test oath.

We are mindful of the grave questions that may be raised as to the power of one Congress to bind another by the prescription of tests of membership, or the still higher question as to the right of that body to add to the constitutional tests of eligibility; but the crisis is one of too much moment to authorize us to trust our dearest rights and interests to a favorable solution of these problems, and we therefore deem it expedient to seek for some explicit information in regard to them.

Confiding in your judgement of public affairs, and your facilities to a fuller knowledge of the probable course of events than we possess, we respectfully ask your opinion as to the chances of the repeal or relaxation of the existing test oath in favor of Southern delegates.

We know full well that, in the peculiar circumstances of our case, inability to take the Congressional oath may well consist with the most thorough loyalty; but this may not be enough for those who have our destiny in their hands; and we do not want to throw our votes away.

very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. H. Southall,	G Peyton,
James H. Burnley,	Thomas Wood,
J. J. Bowcock,	Ira Garrett,
William T. Early,	C. H. Price,
T. W. Wood.	

AUBURN, NEAR BRANDY STATION, September 12, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 5th was not received until the 8th, in which you ask my opinions on the several points therein contained touching the elections and qualification of members to the next Congress.

The presence of a house full of visitors, together with a correspondence with which I am literally overwhelmed, and which it would require half a dozen secretaries to keep up with, has, until this moment, put it out of my power to give you an answer. Each of the points presented, and all of which I have seen raised by one or more of the candidates who offer their services to the country, are, I think, not well taken, and are of plain, clear and easy solution.

1st. As to the power of one Congress to bind another Congress by the prescription of tests of membership

It is difficult to perceive under what strange delusion the idea could have arisen, that one Congress could not bind a succeeding Congress by any law it might choose to pass, until that law was either repealed by the succeeding Congress or pronounced unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunals of the country.—If Congress cannot bind its successors, then we should have no laws beyond the period for which Congress was elected; and there would be an absence of all law until each was re enacted by the succeeding Congress. And if this be true, which no man can deny, in what consists the difference between this and any other law? Even if it be admitted to be unconstitutional, still it is the law of the land until repealed or declared null and void by the tribunals constituted for that purpose. And the next question is: Is the act of July 2d, 1862 requiring each member of Congress to take the oath therein prescribed before he shall be admitted to participate in the Legislature of the country, in violation of any provision of the Constitution? I think it is clearly, distinctly and unquestionably within the constitutional power of Congress to require this oath to be administered to every member of the body.

It is not pretended that there is any provision of the Constitution, in terms forbidding it; but if it is *assumed* that, because the wise men of the last century who made the Constitution deemed it essential to require certain qualifications, which should in no wise be overlooked or dispensed with, such as that no one should be permitted to participate in the Legislature of the country who was not a certain age, and a citizen of the United States for a certain period, and an inhabitant of the State at the time of election, and who should be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution, that therefore it was intended to forbid all who might come after them from availing themselves of the right to impose such other conditions and qualifications as the experience and wisdom of their successors might prove to be judicious or necessary, such is not my reading of the Constitution—such is not my judgment of the purposes of those great and wise men who were framing for us a form of government which they declared to be, and intended *should* be perpetual.

What is the language of the Constitution?

"The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the State Legislatures and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no *religious test oath* shall be required as a qualification to any public trust under the United States."

Here, then, is to be found the prohibition, and the only prohibition upon the action of Congress: that no *religious test oath* shall be required. If it had been intended that Congress should prescribe no other oath than that to support the Constitution, is it not patent to all men's minds that they would have said so in terms? The true reading of this provision, as it seems to me, is, that Congress may prescribe such other qualifications as there wisdom and experience may hereafter suggest; but they shall not omit this one all important oath to support the Constitution, and they shall not prescribe any *religious* test oath for members of Congress and others.

Again, if this clause of the Constitution is construed as fixing the only qualification that can be required for members of Congress, it equally applies to the State Executive, to all members of the State Legislature, and to all judicial officers in the States, for they are all embraced in the same clause, and the same provision is made for each; and as this is declared to be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, it would necessarily follow that no other qualification could be attached to any of the State officers enumerated; and if it is to be inferred that this was intended as a limitation on the power of Congress over the qualification of its members, it is equally a limitation on the power of the States over the qualification of its officers.

I cannot take the above oath for the reason that I accepted the office of captain in the Confederate service, and held a commission as such, and exercised the functions thereof, for the period of six months. You will thus perceive, that, appreciating as I do this continued proof of your confidence in me, I can not comply with your request and appear as a candidate.

"I will further add, that if I could take the above oath, and swear that 'I had voluntarily given *no aid, counsel, or encouragement* to any persons engaged in armed hostility thereto,' I should be ashamed to show my face in the second Congressional District, much less to ask the intelligent voters thereof for their suffrages. With the fact staring me in the face that every man in the district from seventeen to fifty years of age, by the rigid law of conscription, has been compelled to engage in the carnival of death and blood which has been going on for the past four years; the wounded, the dead, and the dying daily before mine eyes; the hungry and almost naked sons of the district in the trenches or on the march; to see every other man in the district, through the sympathy he has for his race, giving aid of some kind to relieve their sufferings, and I, with the callous heart of a fiend, stand unmoved at the tragedy before me; to see the fair mothers and daughters of the district, like good Samaritans, ministering to the wants, not of the 'way faring man' but to the fathers, sons and brothers of the district; some in the hospitals, wiping the calmmy sweat of death from the brow of the dying soldier, others bathing the gastly wounds and moistening the parched lips of the suffering conscript; and I stand unmoved and swear that I gave no 'aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement' amid all this suffering! To see blankets, shoes, clothing, &c., daily sent to cover the almost naked soldiers in the trenches; to see the benevolent of heart sending daily their pittance of food to help out the short rations which the soldier is put upon; to see Christ's commandment carried one in all its beauty and benevolence: 'clothe the naked and feed the hungry,' still I stand ready to swear that I carried not a drop of water on the tip of my finger to cool their parched lips! And for *this* reason I come and ask you for your suffrages, and you vote for me not for any merit that is in me, but *because* I can *take the oath*, and by the grace of some body else take my seat and hold it!"

As this erroneous or false construction and special pleading of Mr. Rives may mislead others, I may stand accused, I hope, sir, of availing myself of this occasion to answer it.—Others, too, have taken very much the same ground—that, having fed Confederate soldiers, or clothed their own sons in the service, they could not conscientiously take the necessary oath. I apprehend it will be found generally that those who take this ground have some other reason for not taking the oath, for if that be a fair construction of its meaning, then I freely admit that the South will have to go without representation in Congress until this oath is modified; but I think it bears no such construction; it is a forced and false construction of what was intended and of what the language of the oath imports.

To clothe or feed a son in the army, which you would have to do if not in the army, to nurse the sick, to feed the hungry, to administer to the suffering of the individual man, is not to aid the rebellion, for if it did, in the sense here indicated, there is not a man in the South who is not a traitor, and there were few officers or men in the Un. States armies who were not also traitors to their country; for they nursed the wounded and sick, relieved their suffering and fed their enemies; and who but a brute would not help a fallen foe? And does any one suppose that a civilized and enlightened people would regard it as treason to hold a refreshing glass to the parched lips of a wounded soldier whom he himself had just laid prostrate at his feet? And the government of the United States, too, under this interpretation, has been a traitor to itself—for who fed so many as Mr. Lincoln? Who clothed so many as Mr. Lincoln, and then restored to the ranks of the Confederate army, and yet, could not take this oath? If to give food to the hungry or nurse the wounded and sick is an offence, so it was equally a crime to give a glass of water to the thirsty; and if this constituted treason, I confess myself as amongst the most culpable of traitors; for all this I have done; I have probably fed, to a greater extent, than any one man in the Confederacy, (only because they were around me all the time,) but God knows as well as I that it was never done with a view to help the rebellion, for which I never, for the first moment, had the least particle of sympathy or respect.—I did sympathize with my misguided, deluded cheated, betrayed countrymen, but *never* did I have the least sympathy for the rebellion or its authors

If this was the only difficulty in the way of my friend Mr. Rives, I think he would manage to swallow the oath; but, unfortunately, there is the other difficulty of his having accepted the commission of captain in the Confederate service, under which he could not take the oath; and I regret it deeply and sincerely, for I believe he was in his heart all the time a Union man; and although we have always differed in politics, I believe he is an honest, fearless, patriotic man, in every sense and in all relations but this, in which he made, as I think, a great mistake; and believing in his entire loyalty now, I should be highly gratified to see him in the public councils at this time if it were not that he cannot conscientiously comply with the laws of his country; and I commend his example, in withholding the use of his name for the purpose of stirring up more discord and trouble in the land, as one worthy of imitation by others who are in the same situation.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M BOTTS.

To W. H. Southall, James H Burnley, J. J Bowcock, William T. Early, G. Peyton, Thos Wood, Ira Garrett, C. H. Price and T. W. Wood, Esqs.

MARRIED:

In this place, on the 3rd inst., by Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, Rev. R. P. LEINBACH and Miss SARAH ANN BLUM,—all of this place.

THE AMNESTY OATH.

The following order is from Gov. Holden to the Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court. We supp. se the same rule is applicable to other counties.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 16, 1865.

To the Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court:

SIR:—You are hereby directed to retain the Amnesty Oath books until further orders, as they will be kept open to allow the people to take the oath up to the time of voting for Governor, members of Congress, &c.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

Episcopal Convention of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—At the session of the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New York to-day, Ex Governor John A. King, after the address of the Bishop was concluded, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention cordially responds to the sentiments presented by the Bishop of his diocese in his address respecting the return of peace to our land, and the state of the church in the Southern dioceses."

The Bishop in his address had said that the Northern Brethren should do all that in them lies to re-establish the unity of the churches. There were no nobler spirits within the pale of the church than are to be found in the South; and he was happy thus to testify to their worth, and to express the estimation in which they were held by him.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on the premises, on the 4th day of November next,

75 Acres of Land on Muddy Creek,

subject to widow's dower, late the property of Thomas L. Spach, dec'd. Terms made known at sale. WILL. FLYNT,
Sept. 26, 1865, 9-3t Administrator.

NEW GOODS.

AT THE

Salem Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG Store, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES,

KEROSINE OIL AND LAMPS,

&c., &c., &c.,

to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

A. T. ZEVELY.
September 30. 1865. 8-tf

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C. October 1st, 1865.

Martin V. Adams	3	Miss Elizabeth Martin,	
Charles M. Anderson,		L. S. Mullkin,	
Eli G. Burton,	3	Milly Marshall,	
R. H Boner,		Israel Moser,	
Maj. E. R. Brink,		Jonathan Miller,	
N. A. Bayden,		George L. Motsinger,	
Samuel Cecil,	2	J. W. Marshall,	
John W. Cornelius,		Wm. J. Marshall,	
Miss Eliza Clodfelter,	2	A. T. Newsome,	
Felix Delap,		Jonathan North,	
B. Y. Dean,		E. B Porta,	
Rev. C. C. Dodson,		W. W. Petree,	
Felder Davis,		Ralph Parrish,	
A. B. Dillan,		John Reed,	
Miss Luzana Fry,		John G. Reed,	
Mrs. Ebe. Fulp,		Mrs. Mary't Rothrock,	
William H. Faucett,		Louisa Rich,	
Raymon Gibson,		Mrs. Locatta Ridings,	
Dr. L. M. Gillam,		J. W. Snider,	
Joseph Gray,		A. A. Stoltz,	
Stephen Hobson,		Mary Smith,	
Miss Rebecca Holland,		Wm. H Smith,	
Sarah R. Holland,	2	Miss Mary N. Sprinkle.	
John B. Hampton,		Bartlett Shipmen,	
Mrs. Phebe Hedgecock,		John Stewart,	
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Horney,		N. T. Stewart,	
Mrs. Elizabeth Hoover,		John M. Taylor,	
William Holland,		Miss Kate There,	
John P. Hedgcock,		Mrs. Rachel Welch;	
Miss Maria Jones,	2	John Watson,	3
Moreah Johnson,		James H. Waddill,	
Franklin Johnson,		Allen W. Worth or	
Jack Kane, (of color)		Miss Malinda Worth,	
George Kinnamon,		Mrs. Phebe Worth,	
Joseph T. Kirby,		Albert H Welch,	
Miss Elizabeth E. Leak,		Samuel S. Wall.	
James Looper,		William D. Weant,	
Mary C. Lamb,		George Willard,	
William F. Long,		Mrs. Julia Yates,	2

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1865.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THAT LONG ESTABLISHED and popular Family Journal,

The Southern Field and Fireside,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed October 15th 1865. It will be elegantly printed, with eight large pages, size of its original dimensions, containing *forty columns of reading matter.*

Its Editorial Staff is large and complete, being composed of gentlemen of long experience and thorough capacity.

Its corps of contributors comprises all the old popular writers whose names are as familiar to the reading public as household words, to which we have added by recent negotiations a great many more able and prominent Literateurs, aggregating an unrivalled array of talent in a combination of over

100 CONTRIBUTORS,

who are actively engaged in writing for its pages.

We are determined it shall not be excelled by any similar publication in the United States in any feature that will enhance its real value as a family Journal, or increase its interest as a high-toned literary weekly.

TERMS: Subscription, one year, $5 00
six months, 2 50
Clubs of Five, one year, 20 00
" Ten " 40 00

And an extra copy to parties getting up clubs of ten. No club rates to six months subscribers.

Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Editor and Proprietors.
September, 1865. 8-

THE KEY STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

TERMS.—Subscription one year $3.

Address WM. B. SMITH, & CO.
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication. 9-4t

Teacher Wanted.

HE must come well recommended, and be qualified to prepare Boys to enter College. Those intending to apply must do so speedily.

Apply to A. W. COOPER, or others,
Clemmonsville, N. C.

O. C. PEISLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 5 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 30, 1865. (4.6m:pd

COPY BOOKS,

PASS BOOKS,

PAPER,

PENCILS, red and blue,

at this Office.

A CHARMING NEW BOOK!

In Press: Will be issued 1st of October, 1865,

BY WILLIAM B. SMITH & CO.

Field and Fireside Publishing House, 58, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

"NAMELESS."

BY

MRS. FANNY MURDAUGH DOWNING.

One Volume, 16mo; Fine Cloth. Price $3

This is really a charming story of heartlife and the fashionable world, told in the most elegant and refined language. Aside from the charming plot so nicely interwoven, it abounds in suggestive, pleasing thoughts, reflective and descriptive passages, grand and exquisite in character and finish. Whenever "NAMELESS" is read, it will be prized as a loving, true though silent friend. Society will receive such a book as this with a grateful welcome.

Cash orders from the Trade, or from single subscribers, may be forwarded at once.

*** Editors inserting this advertisement, with this note, will receive a copy of the book.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 11th day of October next, at the late residence of Leonard Conrad, deceased, I shall sell, at six months credit, all the property belonging to his estate, consisting of

HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, WHEAT, OATS, FODDER and HAY, a barrel of fine SYRUP, WHEAT FAN, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, 2 large two-horse PLOWS, HARROW, and all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, of various kinds, most of which is very good.

Bond and approved security will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILL FLYNT, *Executor*
Sept. 19th, 1865.—7-2t

AARON STRETCH. JOSEPH S. BENNETT.

Stretch, Bennett & Co.

(Successors to Peter T. Wright & Co.)

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 809, Market Street,

Sept. 23, 1865.—7-4m. PHILADELPHIA.

WM. M. PARHAM. ROBT. P. WORK.

G. F. PRITCHARD,

from NORTH CAROLINA, with

PARHAM & WORK,

Importers, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 51 North Third Street,

Between Market and Arch.

Sept. 23, 1865.—7-4m. PHILADELPHIA.

CLARKE & JONES,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Refined Candy,

and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Sardines, Cigars, &c.

No. 20 Light Street, Baltimore.

Sept 23, 1865.—7-2m.

S. B. ROWLEY,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

KEROSINE OR COAL OIL LAMPS AND LAMP TRIMMINGS

of every variety.

Chandeliers, Brackets, Harps, Chimneys, Globes, Reflectors, Wick, Shades, &c.

RAILROAD, HAND, SIGNAL STATION AND DARK LANTERNS,

of every description, for Railroad and Vessel use.

No. 24 South Fourth Street,

Between Market and Chestnut.

Sept. 23, 1865.—7-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

DRIED FRUIT.

I AM in the Dried Fruit Trade, and anxious to buy any quantity of Dried Fruit, and will pay the highest Market price for pealed Apples, pealed and unpealed Peaches, Blackberries, Pears, Cherries and Plums.

I have on hand, quite a fair stock of GOODS, and intend to keep up a supply. Will pay

Groceries, Iron, Salt, Coffee, Sugar or Cotton, as well as Dry Goods, and also a little CASH, if necessary.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, Sept. 9, 1865.—tf

FLAX SEED.

I am now also prepared to buy Flax seed, and will pay the highest market price. I expect to have constantly on hand a supply of good Liverpool Salt to barter for Seed. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, Sept. 9, 1865.—tf

WANTED.

BANK NOTES, and Notes on the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company. I will pay Cash, or exchange Boots or Cotton Yarns.
Sept. 16—tf G. W. WHEELER.

A NEGRO GIRL

A NUMBER of good HORSES for Sale cheap.
Sept. 16—tf G. W. WHEELER.

Powder for Sale.

Shoot the Squirrels and save your Corn.

I HAVE received and have now for sale, Good Rifle Powder, and expect in a few days a good lot of Shot, Lead, Caps and Powder. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, Sept. 9, 1865.—tf

Bank Notes Bought.

I WILL buy Bank Notes on the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Banks,—and will also buy Specie. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury N. C Sept. 1st, 1865.

AGREEABLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have re-divided this Collection District into divisions, as follows: 1st division to include Iredell, Davie, Catawba and Surry counties; 2d do Yadkin, Forsyth, Stokes and Surry; 3d do Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln; 4th do Cabarrus, Rowan, Davidson and Randolph; 5th do Caldwell, Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga; 7th do Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; 8th do; Mc Dowell, Burke and Macon; 9th do Yancy, Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do, Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant Assessor of the same, provided he can take and subscribe the following oath prescribed by Act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ——— of ——— County of ——— and State of ———, do solemnly ——— that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution, within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further ——— that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

——— and subscribed before me, this ——— day of ——— A. D. 1865.

All applicants must write their addition name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who were engaged in any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865—if it appears that they commenced any business for which a license is required before the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 20th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, carrying on the business of ——— or ——— on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license therefore provided by law.

Special attention is directed to section 53 to 70, *inc'l*, to 73, and 116 to 123, inclusive of the internal revenue act approved June 30th, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, ale, beer, and porter, and licenses.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for licenses can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1864 will be assessed in this district. H. H. HELPER,
du93 Assessor.

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling, Campbell & Albright,

PUBLISHERS,

And Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO' N. C.

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammars, also Bingham's Latin Grammars and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

*** For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above.

As the War is Over

AND PEACE IS MADE,

THE PRESUMPTION IS THAT EVERYBODY WILL WANT A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE.

We, the subscribers, have opened a TAILOR SHOP, at the old stand where P. A. Wilson formerly carried on business.

From the experience of many years in that branch of business, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to give us a call.

All who want a neat and pleasant fit and a well made job, can now have it by calling at our shop, and upon as good terms as can be had any where else. Produce taken for work, &c.

W. H. BEARD,
PETER GEORGE.

Winston, N. C., July 22, 1865. 1-tf.

TO TEACHERS.

In order to advance the interest of education in the South, it is desired to secure the names and address of all persons regularly engaged in teaching, with the character of their schools.

Please give the above request your immediate attention.

Address J. D. CAMPBELL,
Ed. N. C. Jour. of Education,
Greensboro', N. C.

A VALUABLE WORK.

NORTH CAROLINA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

BY PROFESSOR EMMONS.

Two Volumes Cloth—With over 400 Maps and Illustrations.

PRICE - - - - $3 00.

THIS great work is now for the first time offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is surely

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to all persons buying or selling real property of any kind in North Carolina. Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Power,

Coal, Copper, Lead, Iron and Gold Mines, Quarries, Lumber Lands, &c. &c.

Liberal deductions made to the trade.

Address W. B. SMITH & CO.
Field & Fireside Publishing House,
No. 58 Fayetteville Street,
Sept. 2, 1865. 3t Raleigh, N. C.

Every paper in North Carolina will please insert three times, and send bills to W. B. S. & Co.

For Sale,

ONE STILL AND WORM, in good order, holding seventy gallons.

Apply to GEORGE S. MATTHEWS
Salem Chapel, Forsyth Co., July 22, 1865.

Court Order.

ORDERED by the Court that a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS be offered for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who cut down the Liberty Flag in Winston, on the night of the 15th instant.

H. A. MORRIS, C. C. C.
August